



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

city, he studied philosophy in Leipzig, under Wundt among others, taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1885, and went on with physiological studies in Heidelberg (M.D., in 1887).

In 1887 he habilitated at Freiburg, in Baden, and in 1891 was made professor extraordinary there. An acquaintance with William James, whom he met at a psychological congress in Paris in 1889, led to a call to a professorship of experimental psychology in this university, and he began teaching here in the fall of 1892. The academic years 1895-96 and 1896-97 were spent in Freiburg again, on leave of absence, and on his return to Cambridge in 1897 he was appointed professor of psychology. Professor Münsterberg received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1901, LL.D., from Washington University, St. Louis, in 1904, and Litt.D., from Lafayette College in 1907. He was president of the American Psychological Association in 1898 and of the American Philosophical Association in 1908, and was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences. He had a leading part in forming and carrying out the plans for the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 and in the subsequent publication of its proceedings. In 1901-11 he was the Harvard exchange professor at the University of Berlin.

Münsterberg's fertility and enormous industry were conspicuous from the beginning. While still at Freiburg he published four parts of a theoretical and experimental work entitled "*Beiträge zur experimentellen Psychologie*," and four volumes on psychological subjects.

His first years in Cambridge were mainly spent, beside the daily tasks of instruction, in developing the psychological laboratory and fostering research. To the students who resorted to him for training in the new methods of experimental psychology he gave freely of time and interest, and his fertile invention supplied many and varied problems for investigation. The production of the laboratory steadily increased in volume and significance, and in 1903 a medium of publication was established under Münsterberg's direction in the "*Harvard Psychological Studies*." The well planned and equipped laboratory in Emerson Hall, opened in 1905, was chiefly due to his efforts.

His first American book appeared in 1899, a collection of essays entitled "*Psychology and Life*." It was followed by more than twenty volumes, besides a prodigious number of articles in periodicals. Of his more strictly scientific writ-

ings during this period the most important are "*Grundzüge der Psychologie*" (1900)—the first volume of a largely planned work which was never completed—"Science and Idealism" (1906), "*The Eternal Values*" (1909), "*Grundzüge der Psychotechnik*" (1914). In the latter years of his life his interest turned more and more to the applications of psychology, the practical bearings of the science on education, law, medicine and industry. To this series belong, "*Psychotherapy*" (1909), "*Psychology and the Teacher*" (1910), "*Psychology and Industrial Efficiency*" (1913), with many occasional publications. Münsterberg had a deep interest also in educational, social and political problems, and wrote much upon them, from "*American Traits*" (1901) and "*Die Amerikaner*" (1904), translated (1905) "*The Americans*," to his recent books on "*The War and America*," "*The Peace and America*" and "*To-morrow*" (1916).

With this great productivity, he was a notable teacher not only of advanced students in the seminary or laboratory but of large classes of undergraduates whom from year to year he introduced to the elements of psychology.

A man of strong and self-confident opinions and positive expression, he was of a kindly spirit, hospitable, generous, appreciative of others. His mental energy seemed limitless, his industry tireless, his optimism unquenchable. He exemplified his own ideal of productive scholarship, and carried to the grave with him plans for more books than most of us would think of achieving in a lifetime.

MEMORIAL TO SUSANNA PHELPS GAGE

PROFESSOR SIMON HENRY GAGE and his son Henry Phelps Gage, Ph.D. Cornell 1909, have given to Cornell University ten thousand dollars as a memorial to Susanna Phelps Gage, Ph.B. 1880, who was the first woman to take laboratory work in physics in that institution and who in her subsequent career as a neurologist showed the highest appreciation of the need for research in our country.

The fund thus established is to be known as the *Susanna Phelps Gage Fund for Research in Physics in Cornell University*.

It is the wish of the donors that the income be administered by the professors of physics with the cooperation of the president of the university; and that it be used in any way which at the time gives promise of advancing knowledge in physics. The

income could therefore be properly applied to a graduate fellowship or scholarship, the purchase of apparatus, of books and periodicals or for any other purpose which at the time and occasion give promise of advancing knowledge.¹

The first installment of income becomes available at the beginning of the second half century of the university (1918-19).

On Wednesday evening, January 10, 1917, the members of the physics seminary and a few friends dined together at the University Club in Ithaca, on which occasion the establishment of the new research fund was celebrated. In expressing to the donors the appreciation of the department of physics Professor Nichols said:

The value of a gift like this, the income of which from year to year is placed freely at the disposal of those who are responsible for the promotion within the university of one of the fundamental sciences, to be expended in whatever manner from time to time may be most advantageous to the furtherance of research, is inestimable. It comes, moreover, at a time peculiarly opportune; when public opinion is aroused to some realization of the importance of research to human welfare. The history of science and industry teaches clearly that applied science upon which the material welfare of the race so greatly depends, advances only with the growth of pure science and that the university affords the most favorable, indeed, almost the exclusive, atmosphere in which research flourishes. Hence the demand, now beginning to be heard, not so much from within academic circles as from outside, that the universities of this country make the advancement of learning their prime function. Every such gift as this furthers that great end.

Modest though it be, in comparison with what men of great wealth may do for science without the least personal denial, this fund is especially welcome in that it comes from men of science and is given in a spirit of devotion to science and of real self sacrifice.

It is a notable and gratifying evidence of the unity of the scientific spirit that this fund for the promotion of physics is established in memory of one whose life was given to biology and who attained eminence by her contributions to that sister science; and that one of the donors who is with us to-night, and whom we delight to honor, is himself a biologist of renown.

¹ Quotation from the deed of gift.

On behalf of my present colleagues of the department of physics I accept this gift. We shall endeavor to expend the income from it in the spirit in which it is given and in loving recognition of the generosity and devotion of the donors. In generations to come, we may rest assured, the noble intent of the donors will ever influence those intrusted with its administration and that thus it will ever be used for the true advancement of science.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS

THE program of the one hundred and fourteenth meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which convenes in New York City on February 19, has been issued. Sessions will include the annual business meeting and presentation of papers on subjects of scientific interest in the mining field. In addition, a number of special social features are being planned, including an all-day excursion by special train to West Point, where the engineers will view a number of exhibitions and inspect the grounds of the Military Academy. According to registrations received, this year's prosperity of the mining camps in the middle and far west will be reflected in the attendance at the February meeting. Individuals connected with practically all of these will take some part in the technical sessions.

The meeting will extend over four days, and will open on February 19, with sessions on geology, metallography, petroleum and gas, and milling and smelting. On the following day, sessions will be held on iron blast furnace practise on flotation. The principal sessions of the third day will be held on the manufacture of iron and steel.

Among the papers which will be presented are:

"Recent Geologic Developments on the Mesabi Iron Range, Minn.," by J. F. Wolff.

"Grain Growth Phenomena in Metals," by Henry M. Howe and Ray Jeffries.

"Evidence of the Oklahoma Oil Fields on the Anticlinal Theory," by Dorsey Hager.

"Magnetic Concentration of Low-Grade Magnetic Iron Ore," by S. Norton.

"The Conservation of Phosphate Rock in the United States," by W. C. Phalen.